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ABSTRACT

Results of the Alcohol Risk Management Survey, which was completed by 325 college chief student affairs officers at four-year institutions, are presented. Adapted from the "Collegiate Alcohol Risk Assessment Guide," the survey assesses the management of alcohol-related activities on the college campus, with a focus on policy, procedure, intervention, and education. Among the trends are: private and public institutions have developed approprate alcohol policies; policies and procedures differed significantly by institutional type; intervention strategies and educational programs to help manage the risk associated with alcohol on the college campus have not been developed to the same extent as general policy; a high percentage of respondents indicated that a number of important educational opportunities designed to reduce risk never occur on their campuses; group events where alcohol is served declined over the past several years; and knowledge of state and local laws and risks associated with the use of alcohol among students is rising. In addition to a brief narrative summary, the survey questions and responses are provided. A four-point Likert scale was used to score responses to each item. (SW)

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ALCOHOL RISK MANAGEMENT SURVEY
SUMMARY

Fall 1986

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
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ALCOHOL RISK MANAGEMENT SURVEY SUMMARY

Fall, 1986

Method

Items for the survey were adapted from the *Collegiate Alcohol Risk Assessment Guide* developed by Anderson and Janosik (1986). The survey assessed the current level of administrative practice as it related to the management of alcohol-related activities on the college campus and focused on four major areas: a) Policy, b) Procedure, c) Intervention, and d) Education.

Each of the four major focus areas contained seven items. For purposes of analysis each item was weighted equally. A four-point Likert scale was used to score responses to each item. Responses to the Policy section were scored 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Agree and, 4 = Strongly Agree. The response for the Procedure, Intervention, and Education areas were scored 1 = Never, 2 = Sometime, 3 = Frequently, and 4 = Always. Scores were summed within each group. The maximum score in each category was 28. Mean scores for each focus area were calculated. A oneway analysis of variance was used to determine differences between public and private institutions. Frequencies for each response were computed for each question and were reported as percentages.

An additional 12 questions addressed a variety of alcohol and drug related issues. Frequencies for each response for the last group of 12 questions having to do with perceptions of the respondents were also calculated and reported.

Rate of Response

The Alcohol Risk Management Survey was mailed to a random sample of 500 Chief Student Affairs Officers at four-year colleges and universities around the country. Institutions from every state were included in the survey. The response to the first mailing was 217 (43.4%). A second mailing was sent one week after the initial deadline. An additional 108 responses were received. A total of 325 (65.0%) responses are included in this report.

Results

While a more comprehensive report will be written, several noteworthy trends are reported here.

1. Private and Public institutions have developed appropriate alcohol policies. Respondents, for the most part, report that their policy statements are comprehensive and reflect current state and local law.

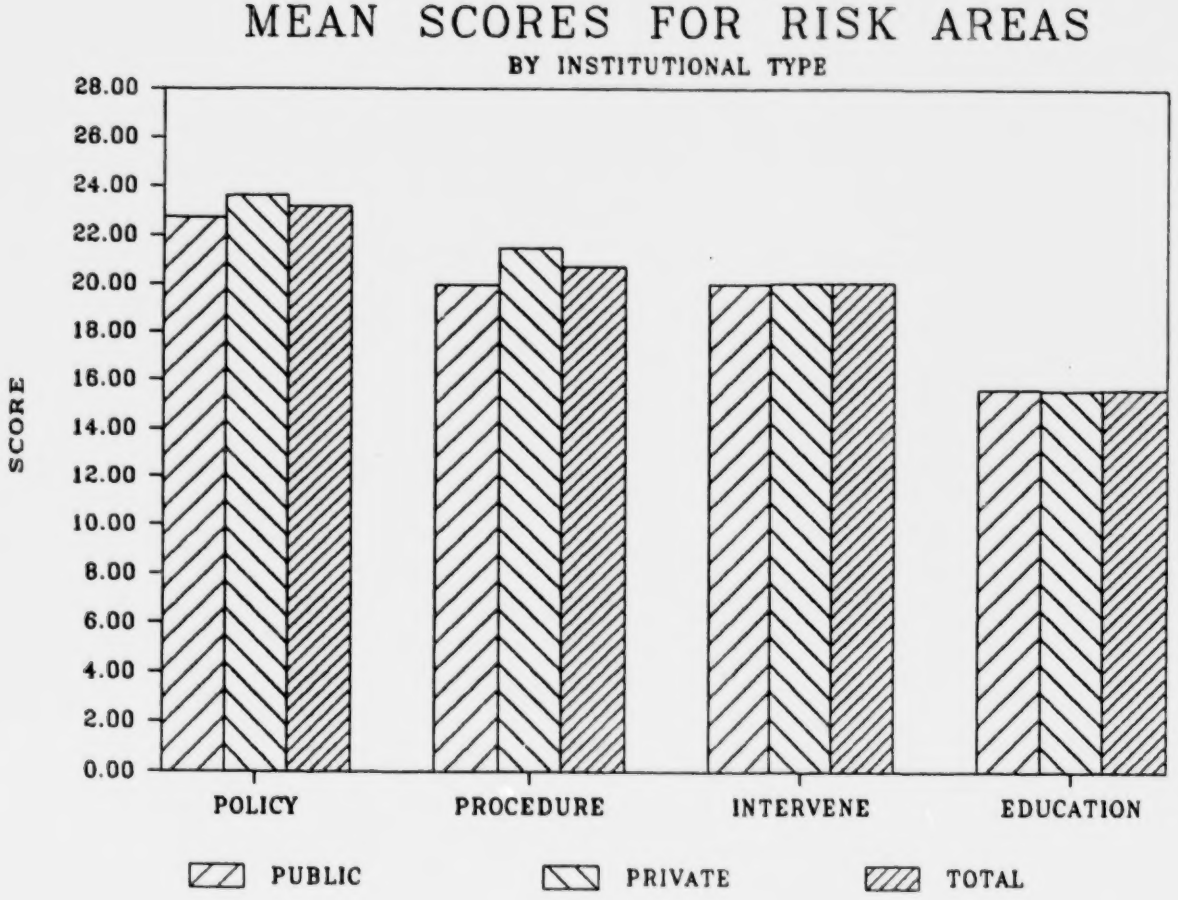
2. Mean scores on the policy and procedure focus areas differed significantly by institutional type. Private institutions reported higher scores in each of these areas.

3. While policy statements seem adequately developed, the "translation" of policy into sound risk management "practice" needs attention. Intervention strategies and educational programs that help manage the risk associated with alcohol on the college campus have not been developed to the same extent as general policy. The lower mean scores on the Intervention and Education focus areas support this conclusion.

4. A unexpectedly high percentage of Chief Student Affairs Officers responded that a number of important educational opportunities designed to reduce risk *NEVER* occur on their campuses.

5. Group events where alcohol is served declined over the past several years according to respondents. Knowledge of state and local laws and the risks associated with the use of alcohol among students is rising.

6. Respondents report that the use of marijuana by students is decreasing while the use of cocaine is reportedly increasing.



Mean Scores

Risk Area	Public	Private	Total
Policy *	22.74	23.64	23.20
Procedure *	19.97	21.48	20.74
Intervention	20.02	20.09	20.06
Education	15.67	15.63	15.65

* Private and Public Institutions differed with regard to their mean scores on policy and procedure risk areas. In both cases, the mean scores of Private Institutions were significantly higher than Public Institutions ($p < .05$).

Janosik, S.M. and Anderson, D.S. (Fall, 1986)

ALCOHOL RISK MANAGEMENT SURVEY RESULTS

The percentage of each response is shown by question. The mean score, on a 4-point scale, is shown in the column at the far right. Responses were scored in the following manner: Strongly Disagree = 1, Disagree = 2, Agree = 3, and Strongly Agree = 4; Never = 1, Sometimes = 2, Frequently = 3, and Always = 4.

SD = Strongly Disagree D = Disagree A = Agree SA = Strongly Agree

POLICY	SD	D	A	SA	$\bar{X}$
Our alcohol policy reflects our institutional mission, tradition, and history.	.6	9.3	45.1	45.0	3.35
Our alcohol policy covers the possession, use, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages by students, staff, and faculty at all types of functions on and off campus.	6.5	16.9	29.8	46.8	3.17
Our alcohol policy exists in written form and is widely distributed to students, staff, and faculty.	2.8	8.9	32.3	56.0	3.42
Our alcohol policy is consistent with current state and local law.	.9	3.4	20.9	74.8	3.69
Our alcohol policy is enforceable and is enforced with reasonable consistency.	.9	11.1	56.6	31.4	3.19
Our alcohol policy defines with reasonable clarity standards for student conduct.	2.2	8.9	53.2	35.7	3.23
Our alcohol policy defines the institution's "duty to care" and emphasizes the need for students to assume responsibility for their own behavior.	2.8	16.1	43.0	38.1	3.16

N = Never S = Sometime F = Frequently A = Always

PROCEDURES	N	S	F	A	$\bar{X}$
Administrators who approve alcohol-related events use written checklists to review standards for those events.	22.2	21.5	23.7	32.6	2.66
Event sponsors acknowledge in writing their responsibility for alcohol-related events.	23.4	17.6	13.2	45.8	2.81
The amount of alcohol that can be served at parties is limited.	19.1	24.3	19.5	37.1	2.74
Individual consumption of alcoholic beverages is controlled at events where alcohol is served.	12.5	37.4	26.4	23.8	2.61
Additional security is required at large events where alcoholic beverages are served.	8.5	9.6	18.5	63.3	3.36
A registration/notification process must be used for all alcohol-related events.	12.3	9.3	10.8	67.7	3.34

	N	S	F	A	$\bar{X}$
A process for visible identification of those who are of legal age to drink at events is outlined in party regulations.	15.5	15.1	19.6	49.8	3.03
INTERVENTION					
Students who misuse alcohol are held accountable for their behavior.	.3	7.6	29.1	63.0	3.55
The institution systematically identifies problem behaviors related to alcohol use (through surveys, incident reports, etc.).	5.6	30.0	40.6	23.7	2.83
The institution anticipates recurring patterns of rowdiness and responds appropriately (by providing additional security, etc.).	2.5	18.5	48.3	30.7	3.07
Alcohol education programs are offered at times near events involving the potential use of alcohol (holidays, homecoming, Greek rush, etc.).	12.1	41.9	34.6	11.4	2.45
The topic of alcohol and its use is addressed in summer or fall orientation program for new students.	11.0	24.8	25.8	38.4	2.91
Individuals with drinking problems are identified and referred to an appropriate treatment facility.	.6	32.1	44.5	22.7	2.89
Students who misuse alcohol are required to participate in an alcohol education program.	18.9	44.6	22.3	14.2	2.32
EDUCATION					
Advisors to clubs/student organizations attend seminars to discuss alcohol-related issues and their impact on the institution and their student organizations during the year.	22.0	64.0	12.1	1.9	1.98
Servers and sellers of alcoholic beverages receive training on the appropriate procedures connected with these activities.	21.5	37.7	21.1	19.1	2.39
Presidents of student organizations attend seminars to discuss the ramifications of state statutes and recent alcohol-related case law for their organizations during the year.	24.8	50.8	18.9	5.6	2.05
Students who have private events in their apartments or residence hall rooms receive information about their liability as social hosts.	27.6	36.5	19.2	16.7	2.25
Training programs which teach party sponsors how to deal with drunks or party crashers are offered on our campus.	43.8	39.9	13.1	3.2	1.75
Student staff are trained how to recognize and refer students with "drinking problems."	7.2	18.8	39.2	34.8	3.02
Administrators, staff, and faculty attend seminars to discuss the institutional and individual liability connected with alcohol on the college campus during the year.	14.9	53.7	24.5	6.8	2.23

The following changes were reported by Chief Student Affairs Officers over the past few years.

I = Increasing NC = No Change D = Decreasing

	I	NC	D
The extent students feel at risk when consuming alcohol.	68.5	26.8	4.7
The level of student knowledge of the rules, laws, and procedures regarding alcoholic beverage consumption.	87.2	12.2	.6
The percentage of group events involving alcohol use.	8.7	33.4	57.8
The extent of covert alcohol consumption.	35.1	45.9	19.0
The use of marijuana by students.	10.8	52.4	36.8
The use of cocaine by students.	52.0	41.7	6.3
The use of other drugs (besides alcohol, marijuana, cocaine) by students.	16.9	62.1	21.0
The extent to which policies and procedures address students' need to manage their own exposure to risk.	70.6	25.9	3.5
The percentage of alcohol-related incidents.	30.6	44.4	23.0
The extent to which students intervene with others perceived as having a drinking problem.	61.3	35.5	3.2
The extent to which programs emphasize the unique needs of women.	43.2	54.9	1.9
The extent to which campus policies have changed as a result of the legal drinking age becoming 21.	60.5	37.9	1.6